

Peças do Jogo de LOGARITMO

$$\underbrace{2^3}_x \cdot \underbrace{2^4}_y = \underbrace{2^7}_{x \cdot y}$$

$$\underbrace{7}_x = \underbrace{3}_y + \underbrace{4}_z$$

$$\log_2(x \cdot y) = \log_2 x + \log_2 y$$

$$\log_2 10$$

$$\frac{\log_5^{10}}{\log_5^2}$$

$$\underbrace{5^4}_x \cdot \underbrace{5^4}_x \cdot \underbrace{5^4}_x = \underbrace{5^{12}}_{x^3}$$

$$\underbrace{12}_x = \underbrace{3}_y \cdot \underbrace{4}_z$$

$$\log_5(x^3) = 3 \cdot \log_5 x$$

$$\log_3(3^z)$$

z

$$7^{(\log_7 w)}$$

w

$$\log_3 1$$

$$0$$

$$\log_4 4$$

$$1$$

$$\frac{7^6}{7^4} = 7^2$$

Diagram illustrating the quotient rule for logarithms: $\log_7 \left(\frac{z}{w} \right) = \log_7 z - \log_7 w$. The expression $\frac{7^6}{7^4}$ is shown with an orange arrow pointing from the denominator 7^4 to the numerator 7^6 , labeled z . The result 7^2 is shown with an orange arrow pointing from the denominator 7^4 to the numerator 7^2 , labeled w . Below the result, the expression $\frac{z}{w}$ is shown with an orange arrow pointing from the denominator 7^4 to the numerator 7^2 , labeled z .

$$2 = 6 - 4$$

Diagram illustrating the quotient rule for logarithms: $\log_7 \left(\frac{z}{w} \right) = \log_7 z - \log_7 w$. The expression $\log_7 \left(\frac{z}{w} \right)$ is shown with an orange arrow pointing from the denominator w to the numerator z , labeled z . The result $\log_7 z - \log_7 w$ is shown with an orange arrow pointing from the denominator w to the numerator z , labeled w .

$$\log 1000$$

$$3$$

$$\ln e^5$$

$$5$$

$$\log_5 125 = 3$$

$$5^3 = 125$$

$$\log 0,01 = \log 10^{-2}$$

$$-2$$

$$\log_7 \sqrt{7}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\log_2 5 = \frac{\log_5 5}{\log_5 2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\log_5 2}$$

$$\log_8 3$$

$$\frac{\log 3}{\log 8}$$

$$\log_{3^4} 500 = \frac{\log_3 500}{\log_3 3^4}$$

$$\frac{\log_3 500}{4}$$

$$\log (15 \cdot 7)$$

$$\log 15 + \log 7$$

$$\log \left(\frac{25}{49} \right)$$

$$\log 25 - \log 49$$

$$\ln e^{-4}$$

$$-4$$

$$\log_2 15$$

$$\frac{\ln 15}{\ln 2}$$